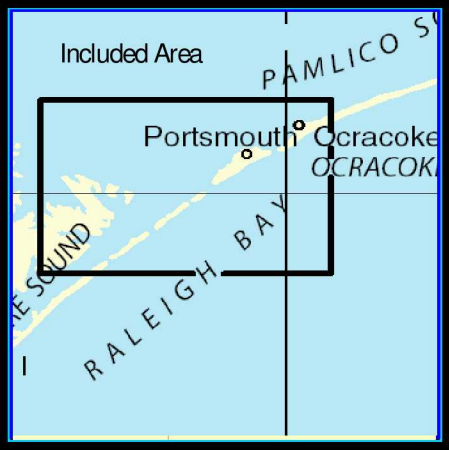
BookletChart™

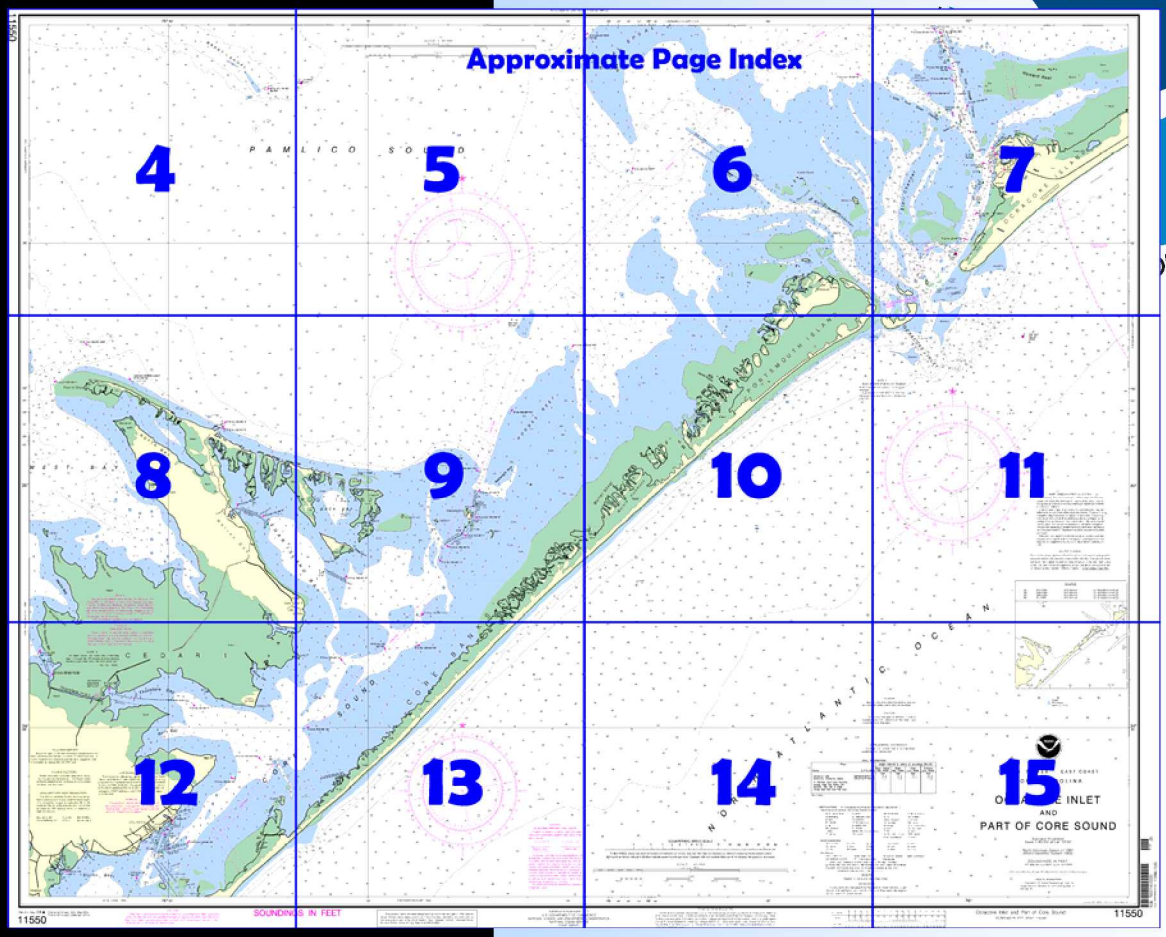
Ocracoke Inlet and Part of Core Sound

(NOAA Chart 11550)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NOAA
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

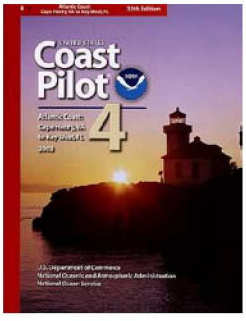
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 4 excerpt]

(73) **Ocracoke Inlet** is entered over a shifting bar between Ocracoke Island and Portsmouth Island; the bar is subject to frequent changes. A lighted whistle buoy marks the approach. Other buoys marking the inlet are not charted because they are shifted in position; local knowledge is advised.

(74) **Ocracoke Light** (35°06'32"N., 75°59'10"W.), 75 feet above the water, is shown from a white tower near a clump of woods on the western part of Ocracoke Island and about 3 miles northeastward of Ocracoke Inlet. **Ocracoke Coast Guard Station** is 0.4 mile north of the light.

(76) Several channels lead from Ocracoke Inlet through the shoals to deep water in Pamlico Sound. Teaches Hole Channel follows the western side of Ocracoke Island and connects with Silver Lake through a channel at Ocracoke. It also joins **Big Foot Slough Channel** which leads to Pamlico Sound. The depth in the entrance channel to Silver Lake was 10 feet. Teaches Hole Channel is subject to frequent changes; buoys are frequently shifted in position. The depth in Big Foot Slough Channel was 11 feet except for shoaling along the eastern edge; shoaling to much lesser depths is in the east half of the channel between Daybeacon 12 and Light 10. Strong currents have been in these channels.

(77) A swash channel, marked by a light and daybeacons, connects Big Foot Slough Channel with **Nine Foot Shoal Channel**. The depth is 5 feet through the channel to Pamlico Sound. Big Foot Slough Channel is the recommended channel.

(79) **Ocracoke**. Supplies are available. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, and ice may be obtained at the piers.

(80) A toll ferry transports passengers and autos from Ocracoke to Cedar Island. There are motels and restaurants in the village. There are numerous points of interest on the island, and the National Park Service has a museum at the village and maintains campsites.

(81) **Silver Lake** affords good anchorage in depths of 12 feet, and has wharves extending from shore to depths of 10 feet. Vessels anchor only in the southern end of the lake so as not to interfere with ferry traffic. Diesel fuel, gasoline, marine supplies, and a launching ramp are available nearby. The National Park Service piers on the north side of the basin have with electricity and water.

(84) The currents in the inlet: Velocities up to 4 knots have been observed.

(85) Drum Inlet is an opening in the barrier beach leading to deep water in Core Sound. The channel was reported to be dangerous and not recommended for use by anyone.

(284) Core Sound is mostly shoal, but an improved channel, marked by lights, extends along its length.

(285) The main route from Pamlico Sound to Beaufort Harbor is via a marked channel through Wainwright Slue, Core Sound, The Straits, and Taylor Creek. The alternate route to Beaufort Harbor is via a marked channel which leads southward along the east side of Harkers Island from a point just eastward of The Straits, thence southward of the island through Back Sound, thence along the westerly side of the island where it rejoins the main route. The dredged section was 4 feet in the main route, thence 8 feet in the alternate route from Harkers Island East Channel Light 14 to Daybeacon 1.

(289) Wainwright Slue is a small anchorage in the northeastern entrance to Core Sound. Shelter from the sea is provided by surrounding shoals that have depths of 1 to 3 feet over them. The depth in the anchorage was 8 feet.

(290) **Cedar Island Bay** is used mainly by fishing boats. An improved channel leads from the entrance to a small-craft basin on the west side. The midchannel depth was 4 feet to the basin; thence 5 feet in the basin. The channel is marked by lights and daybeacons, and by a light at the entrance. Gasoline, diesel fuel, and water can be obtained at the pier at the head of the basin.

(293) A dredged channel leads through **Thorofare Bay**, and thence through the **Thorofare** to **West Thorofare Bay**. This provides a convenient route to fishermen from Core Sound to the mouth of Neuse River. The depth was 3 feet from West Thorofare Bay to Core Sound.

(295) **Atlantic** has a restaurant and a motel.

(296) A marked, channel leads from the main channel in Core Sound to a basin at Atlantic, thence continues northeastward behind a breakwater extending from **White Point** for another 0.3 mile to a basin at **Little Port Brook**. The depth was 5 feet to, and in, the basin at Atlantic; thence 1.5 feet to the basin at Little Port Brook, with 7 feet in the basin. The basin at Atlantic is used mainly by fishing boats. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, provisions, and limited marine supplies are available.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM May 8/04
Corrected through LNM Apr. 20/04

NOTE B

Ocracoke Inlet Channel and Teaches Hole Channel are subject to frequent changes.

Numerous buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE D

At mean lower low water the controlling depth through the Thorofare and connecting channels was 3 feet for a mid width of 40 feet.
Rep Oct 2000

73

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

New Bern, NC	KEC-84	162.40 MHz
Cape Hatteras, NC	KIG-77	162.475 MHz

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40.000 at Lat. 35°00'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOTE C

DANGER AREA

Area is open to unrestricted surface navigation but all vessels are cautioned neither to anchor, dredge, trawl, lay cables, bottom, nor conduct any other similar type of operation because of residual danger from mines on the bottom.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.604" northward and 1.340" eastward to agree with this chart.

76

63 HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS 77

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 5th Coast Guard District in Portsmouth, Virginia or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Wilmington, North Carolina.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — —

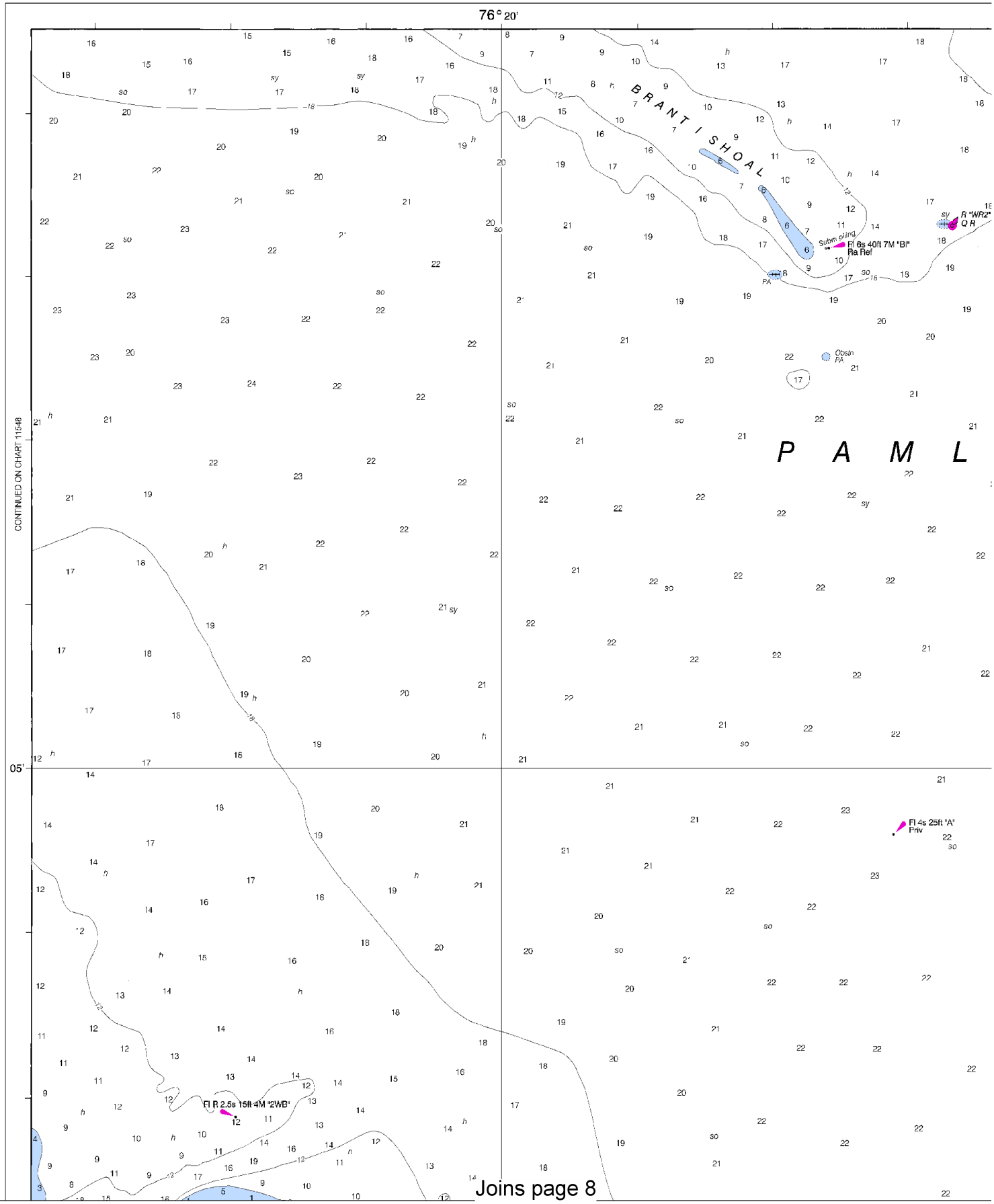
PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Ocracoke Inlet	(35°04'N/76°01'W)	2.2	2.0	0.1	-2.0
Ocracoke, Ocracoke Island	(35°07'N/75°59'W)	1.1	1.0	----	-1.0
In Pamlico and Core Sounds, except near the inlets, the periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.					

(Nov 2003)



Joins page 8

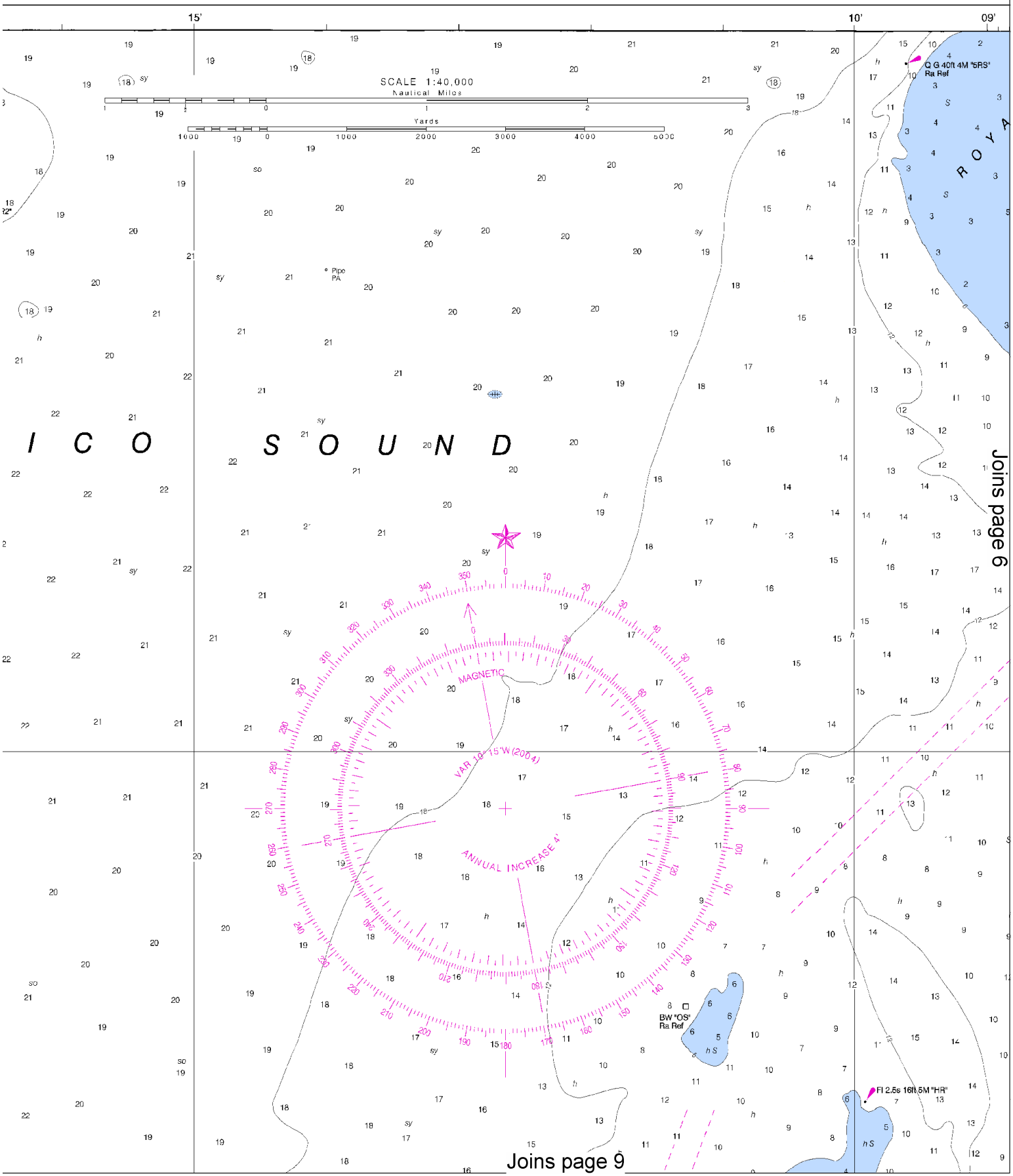
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

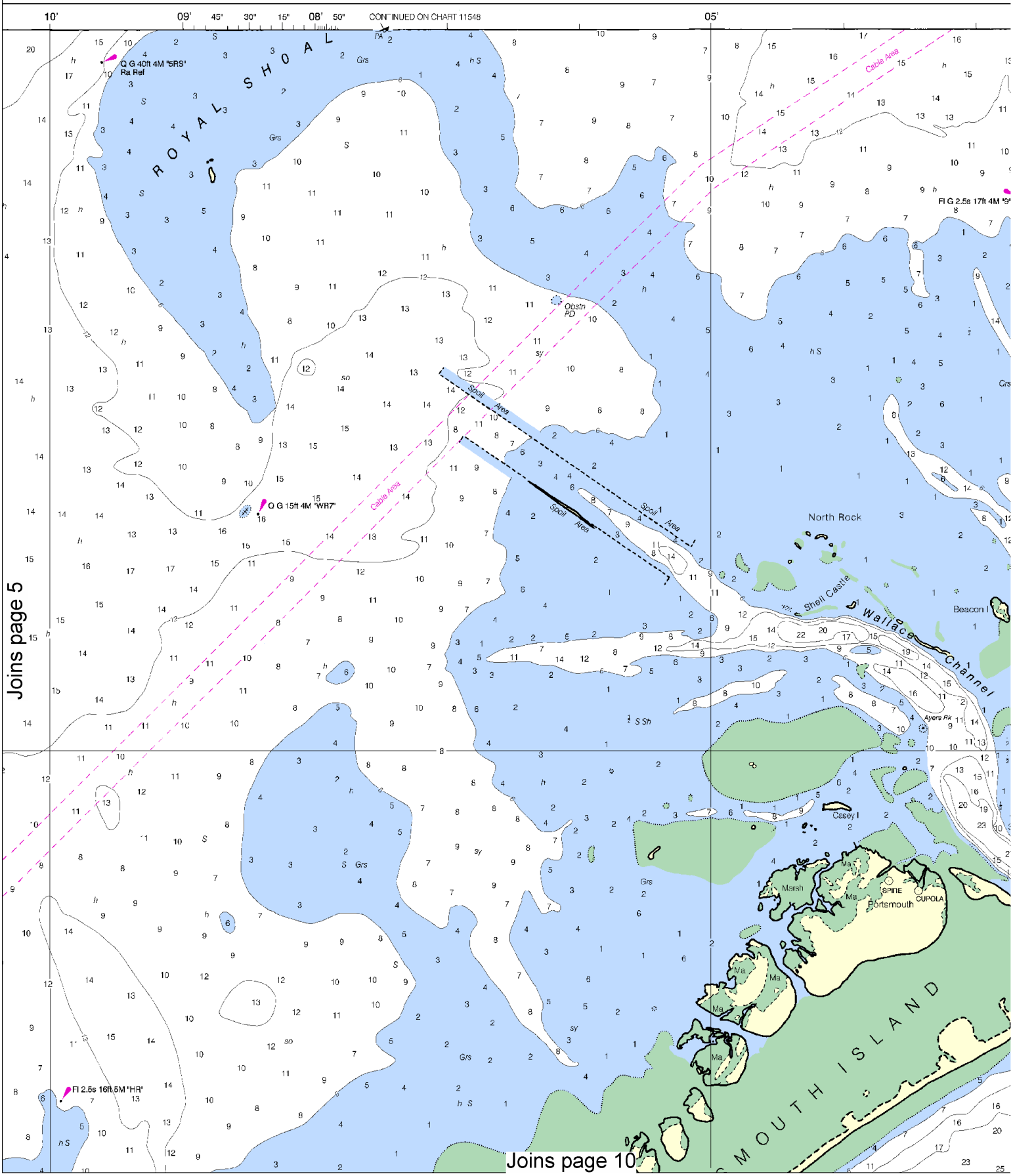
Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Formerly C&GS 419, 1st Ed., Oct 1946 C-1946-663 KAPP 514



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:57143. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

merly C&GS 419, 1st Ed., Oct. 1946 C-1946-663 KAPP 614



North

Printed at reduced scale.

~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

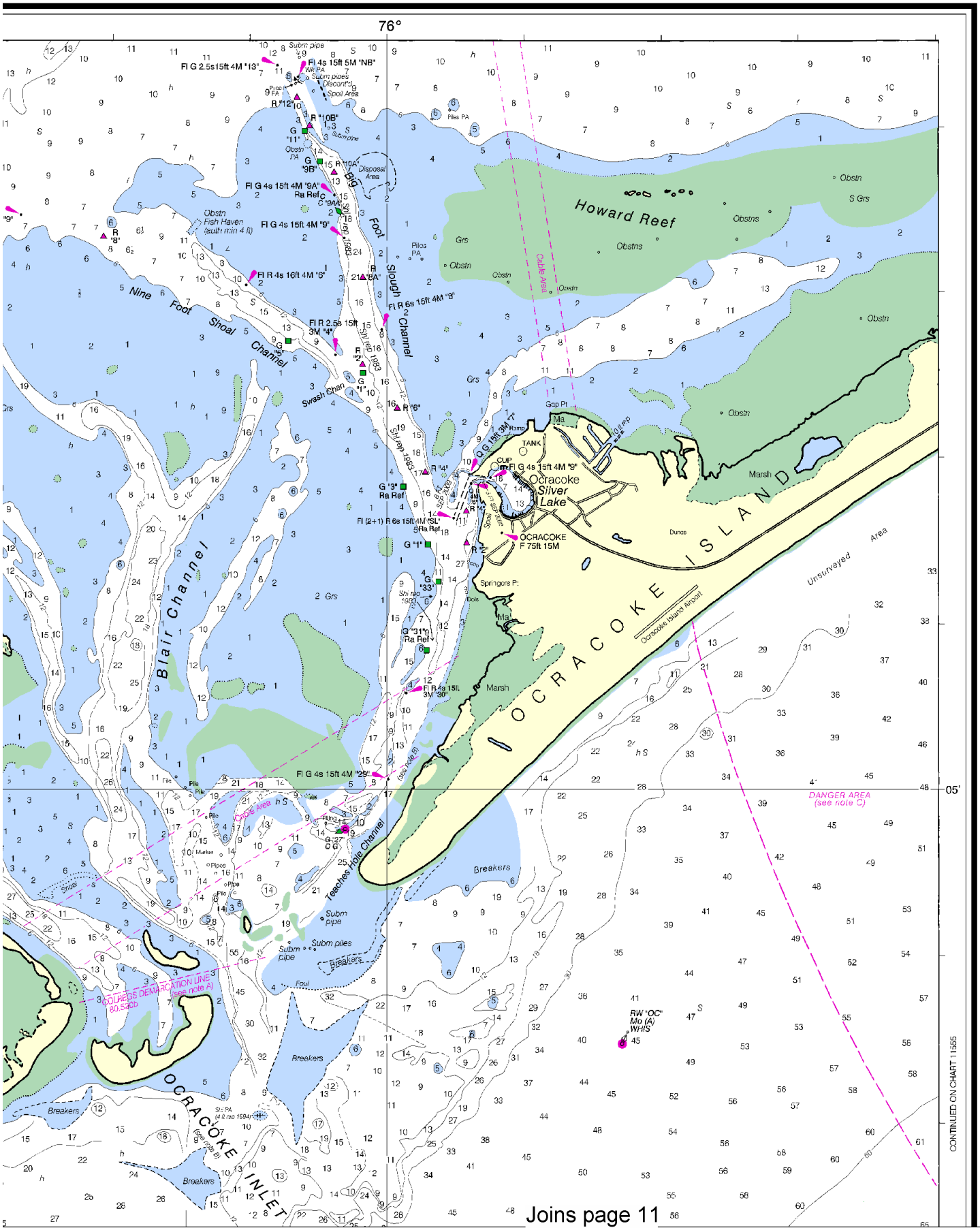
Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

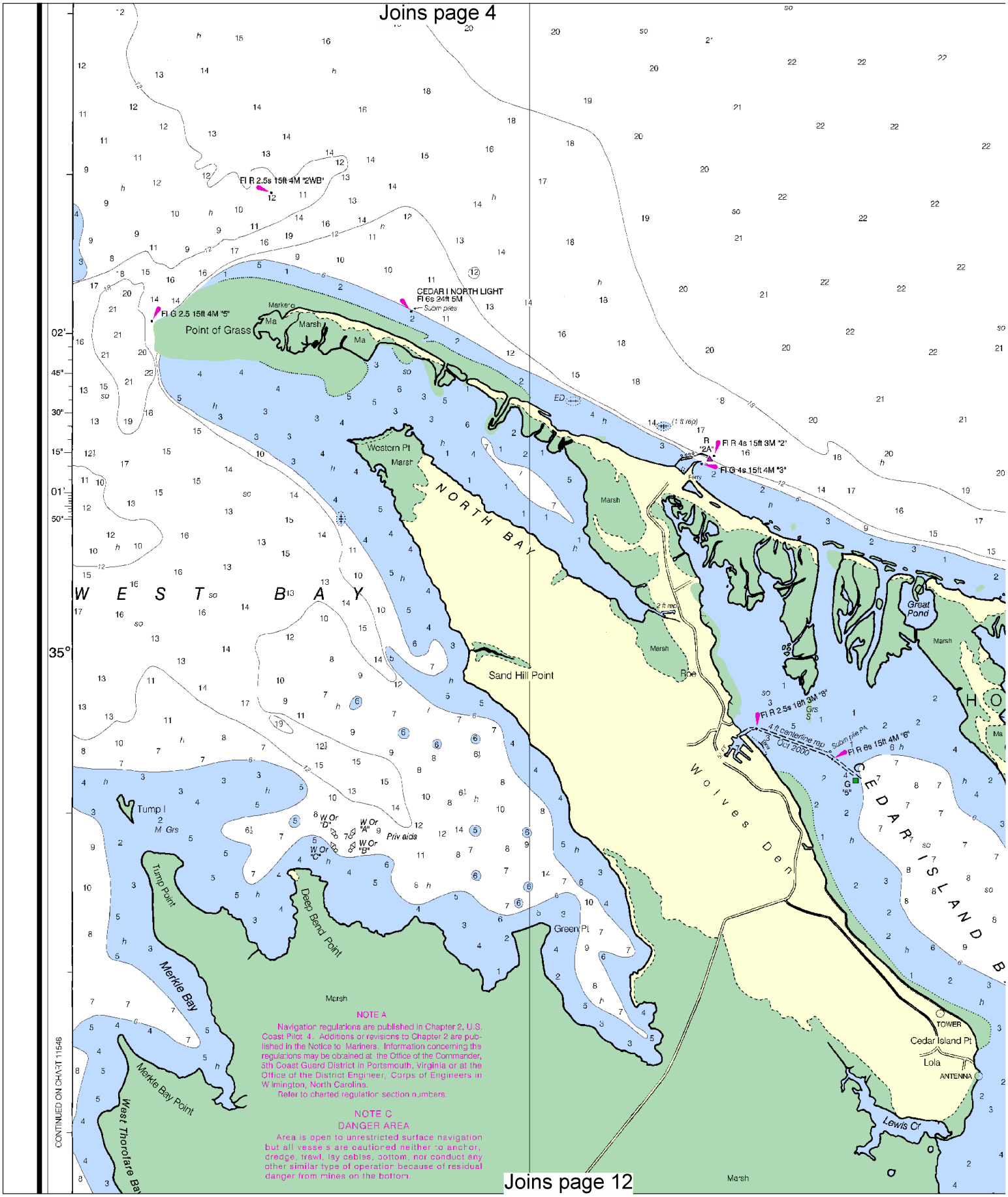
See Note on page 5.



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0810 2/23/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 1010 3/6/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

Joins page 4



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Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE C

DANGER AREA

Area is open to unrestricted surface navigation but all vessels are cautioned neither to anchor, dredge, trawl, lay cables, bottom, nor conduct any other similar type of operation because of residual danger from mines on the bottom.

CONTINUED ON CHART 11548

Joins page 12

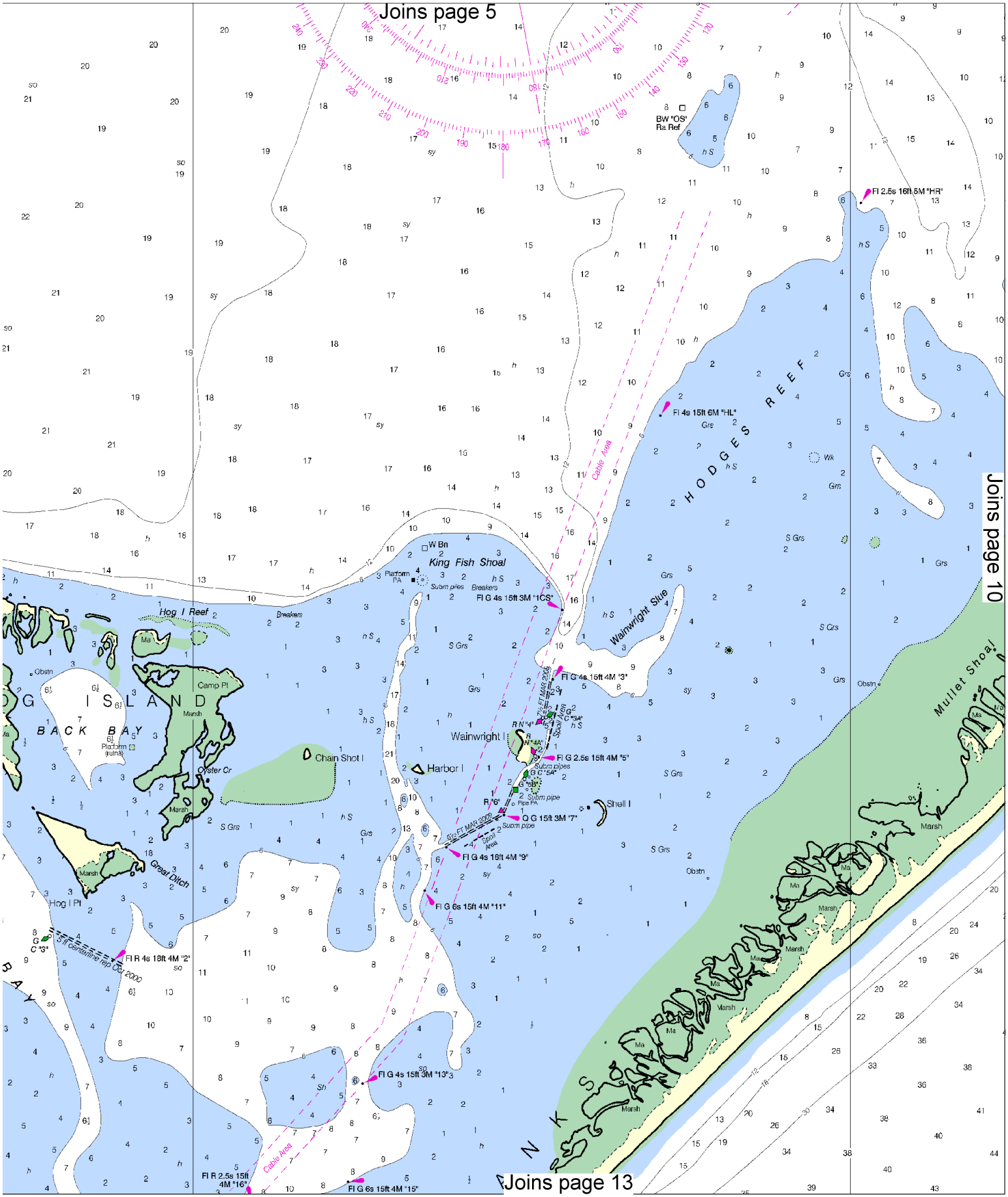
North

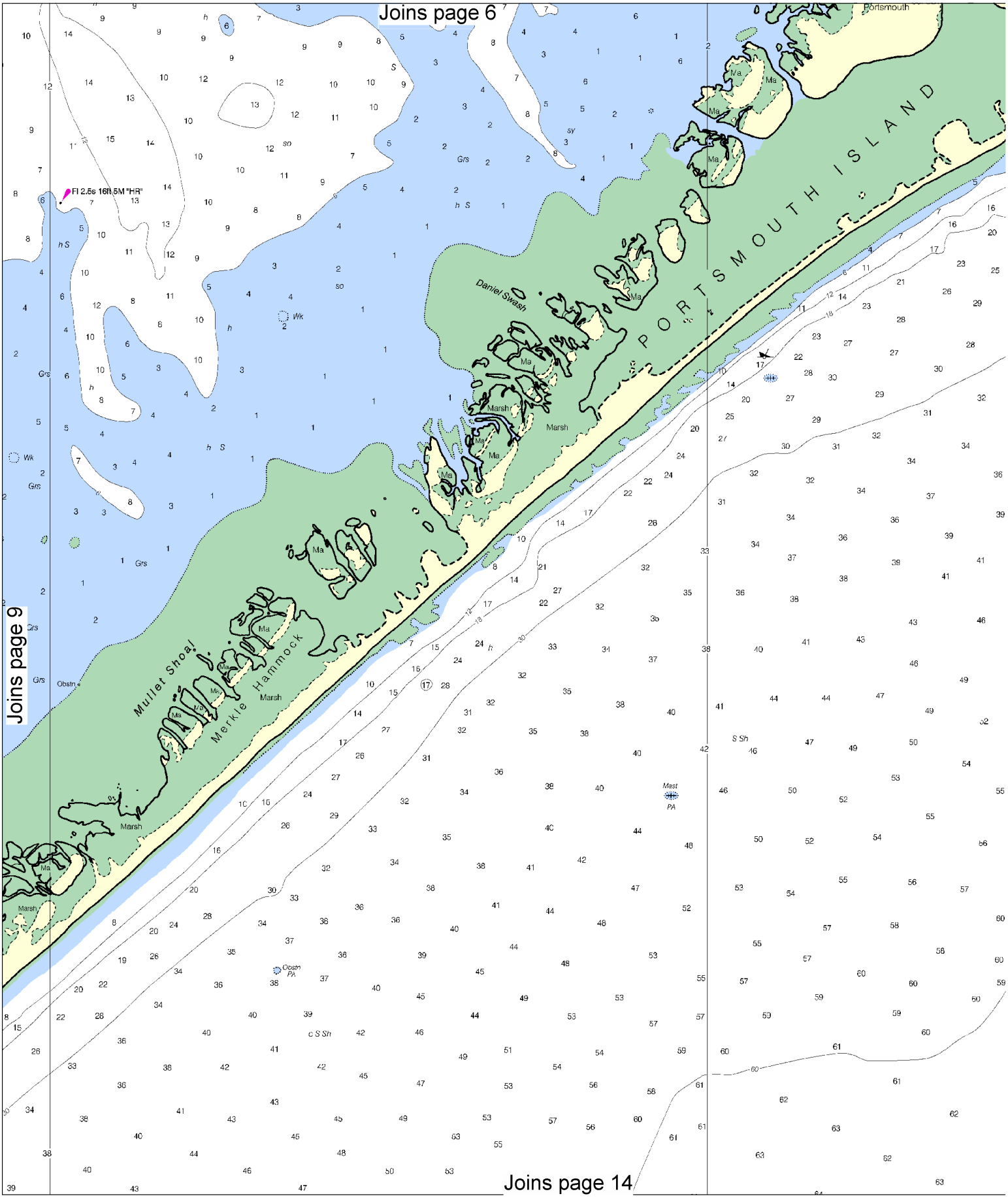
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
HODGES REEF
King Fish Shoal
Wainwright Slue
Wainwright I
Chain Shot I
Harbor I
Shell I
Hog I Reef
Hog I Pt
Camp Pt
Oyster Cr
Great Ditch
BACK BAY
Mullet Shoal
Cable Area
Fl 2.5s 16ft 5M "HR"
Fl 4s 15ft 6M "HL"
Fl G 4s 15ft 3M "1CS"
Fl G 4s 15ft 4M "3"
Fl G 2.5s 15ft 4M "5"
Q G 15ft 3M "7"
Fl G 4s 18ft 4M "9"
Fl G 6s 15ft 4M "11"
Fl G 4s 15ft 3M "13"
Fl G 6s 15ft 4M "15"
Fl R 2.5s 15ft 4M "16"
Fl R 4s 18ft 4M "2"
BW "OS" Ra Ref
W Bn
Platform PA
Subm pipes
Breakers
Obstn
Marsh
Grs
S Grs
Wk
Sh
Ma



10

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Joins page 7

OCRACOKE INLET

COLREGS DEMARCATION LINE (see note A)

Breakers

Subm pipe

Foul

NOTE B

Ocracoke Inlet Channel and Ioaches Hole Channel are subject to frequent changes.

Numerous buoys are not charted because they are frequently shifted in position.

MAGNETIC

VAR 10° 15 W (2004)

ANNUAL INCREASE 4'

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

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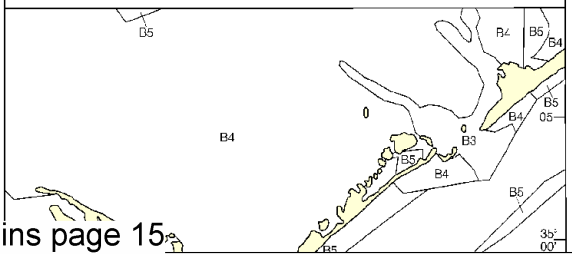
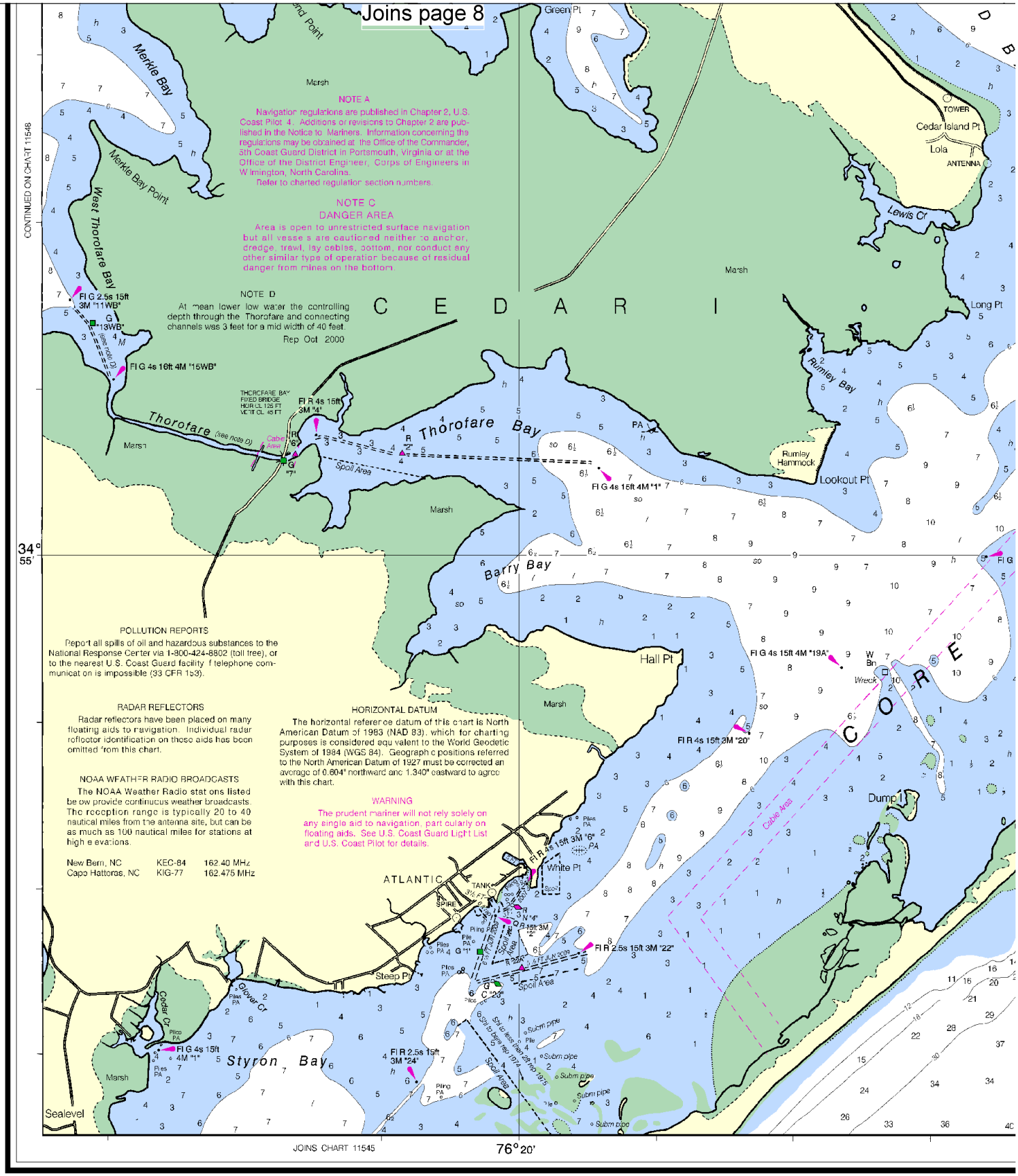
SOURCE			
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



OCEAN

CONTINUED ON CHART 11555

Joins page 15



29th Ed., May/04 ■ Corrected through NM May 8/04
Corrected through LNM Apr. 20/04
11550

CAUTION
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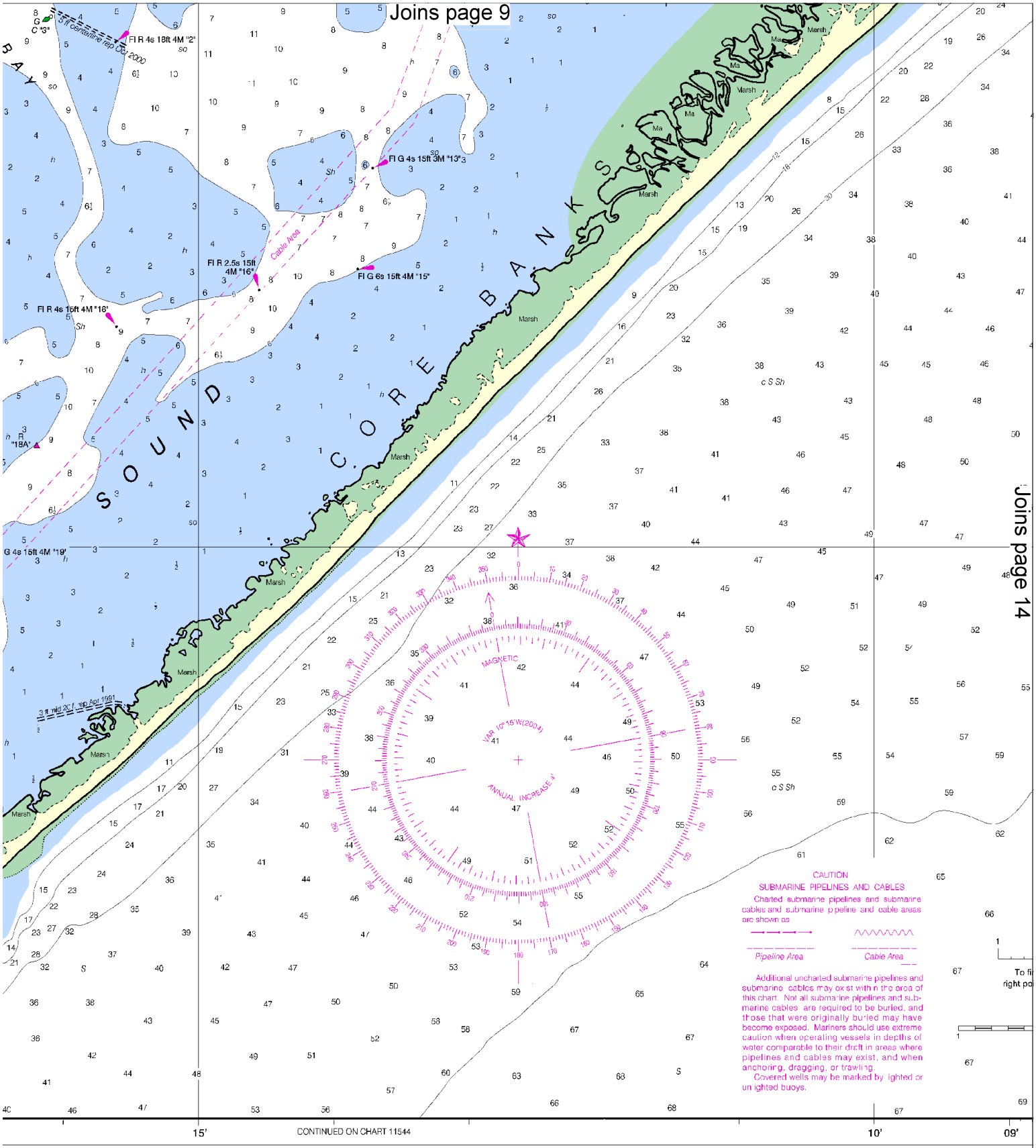
SOUNDINGS IN

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000



N FEET

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Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Joins page 10

Joins page 13

NORTH ATLANTIC

Place Name	
Ocracoke Inlet	(35°
Ocracoke, Ocracoke Island	(35°
In Pamlico and Core Sounds, except near the inlets, the periodic tide has a mean range less than one-half foot.	

(Nov 2003)

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless

AERO aeronautical	Gl glee
Al alternating	IQ inte
B black	so iso
Bn beacon	LT HO
C can	M mau
DIA diaphone	m mini
F fixed	MICRO
Fl flashing	Mkr m

Bottom characteristics:

Bldr boulders	Co cora
bk broken	G gravel
Cy clay	Grs grass

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obst
ED existence doubtful	PA p
(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or sl	
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover	
COLREGS: International Regulatio	
Demarcation lines are	

Heights in fe

Hydrography and topogra
Survey, with additional data
Survey, and U.S. Coast Gua

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run, Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

10' 09' 45" 30" 15" 08' 50" 05'

LITION
LINES AND CABLES
pipelines and submarine
pipeline and cable areas

Cable Area

d submarine pipelines and
ay ex st with n the area of
marine pipelines and sub-
quired to be buried, and
inally buried may have
riners should use extreme
ing vessels in depths of
their draft in areas where
s may exist, and when
, or trawling.
be marked by lighted or

lished at Washington, D.C.
PARTMENT OF COMMERCE
IC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
TIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

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FATHOMS	1		2		
FEET	6		12		
METERS	1	2	3	4	

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ Nautical Miles See Note on page 5.

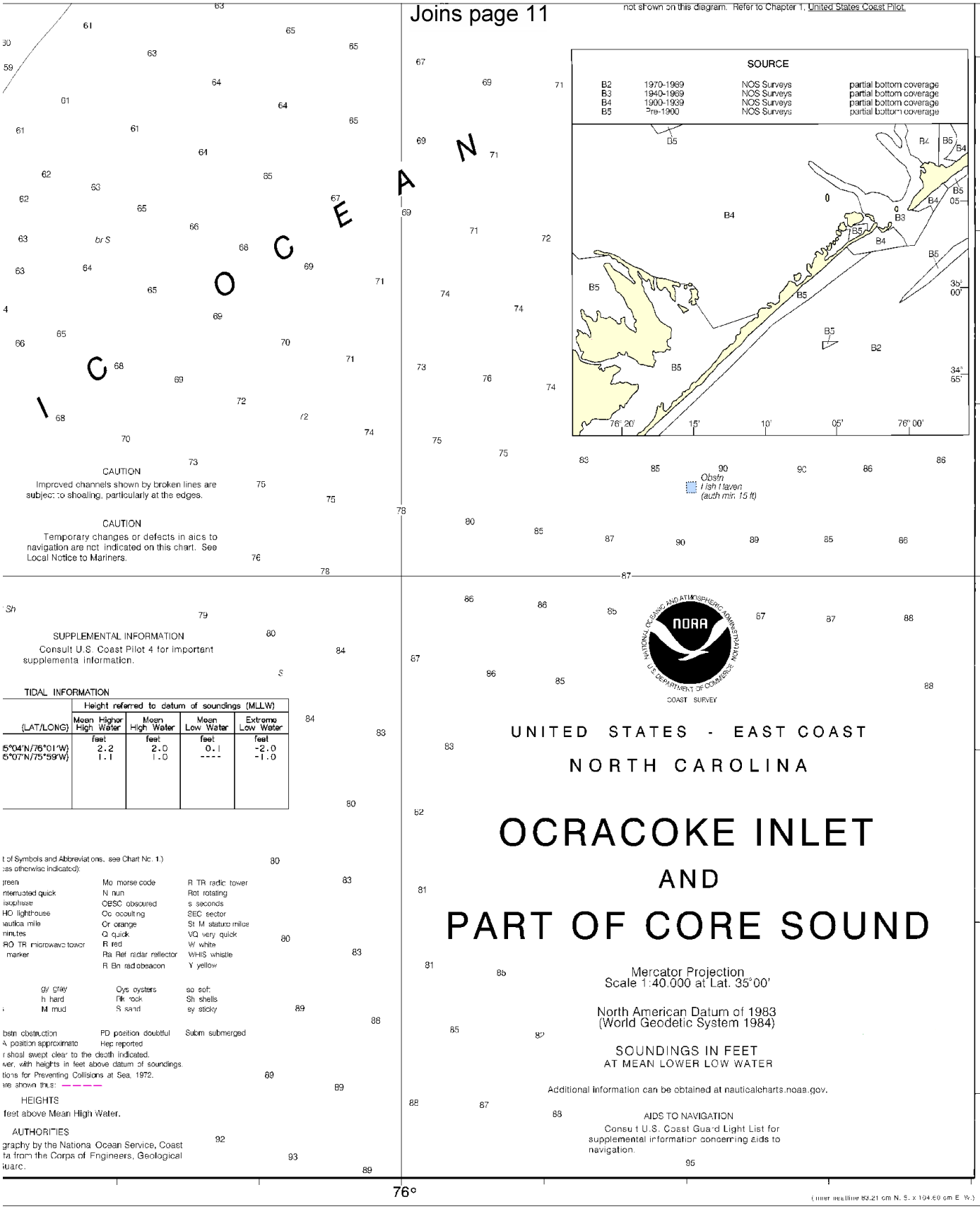
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

Joins page 11

not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.



SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

TIDAL INFORMATION

(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	feet	feet	feet
5°04'N/76°01'W)	2.2	2.0	0.1	-2.0
5°07'N/75°59'W)	1.1	1.0	----	-1.0

t of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1)
ess otherwise indicated):

green
ntermittent quick
isophase
HO lighthouse
nautical mile
minutes
RO TR microwave tower
marker

Mo morse code
N nun
OBSC obscured
Oc occulting
Or orange
Q quick
R red
Ra Ref radar reflector
R Bn radiobeacon
R TR radio tower
Rot rotating
s seconds
SEC sector
St M statute miles
VQ very quick
W white
WHIS whistle
Y yellow

gy gray
h hard
M mud

Oys oysters
Pik rock
S sand

so soft
Sh shells
sy sticky

bstn obstruction
A position approximate

PD position doubtful
Rep reported

Subm submerged

shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
wer, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
tions for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
are shown thus: ————

HEIGHTS

feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

graphy by the National Ocean Service, Coast
ta from the Corps of Engineers, Geological
Guard.

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST

NORTH CAROLINA

OCRACOKE INLET

AND

PART OF CORE SOUND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 35°00'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

(Inner neatline 80.21 cm N. S. x 104.60 cm E. W.)

ED NO. 29
NSN 7642014010280 NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11550

Ocracoke Inlet and Part of Core Sound
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11550

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Ocracoke – 919-928-3711/4731
Coast Guard Hobucken – 919-745-3132
Coast Guard Fort Macon – 252-247-4583
NC Wildlife Resources Commission – 800-662-7137

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

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Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.